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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/838,147	Applicant(s) KUN-SZABO ET AL.
	Examiner KHAWAR IQBAL	Art Unit 2617

– The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 November 2010.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-20,25-26 and 28-43 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-20,25,26 and 28-43 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1448)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 25, 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Laursen et al (6895240).

Regarding claim 25 Laursen et al teaches an apparatus comprising:

a controller (106, fig. 1, 502, fig. 5A) configured to receive user-selected information related to a resource via a wireless communication network (cellular network, fig. 1) and to send the resource related information to a wireless terminal (108, fig. 1 and/or other mobile stations), wherein the controller (106, fig. 1, 502, fig. 5A) is further configured to negotiate a connection with the wireless terminal (108, fig. 1 and/or other mobile stations) and subsequently to send the resource related information selected by the user over the connection, wherein the apparatus comprises a wireless communication terminal, wherein the controller (106, fig. 1, 502, fig. 5A) is configured to send the resource related information to the wireless terminal (108, fig. 1 and/or other mobile stations) via a push command (the commanding mobile station, just like any computing devices coupled to the Internet, can certainly create and edit a new message

if desired or equipped with necessary convenient input/editing means. Nevertheless, among the pre-prepared information, the user chooses the first item "Call List" as indicated by the cursor and "Call List" will be pushed to "Sales Directors" and can proceed to request to push a set of fleet data via wireless access terminal 108 fig. 1 to the proxy server module to a fleet of mobile stations, col. 9, line 55-col. 10, lin10, col. 11, lines 30-col. 12, line 5, col. 13, lines 1-35).

Regarding claim 28 Laursen et al teaches wherein the apparatus comprises a cellular radio telephone (fig. 1, element 102).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-2, 4-10, 12-13, 16, 20, 29-34 and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Laursen et al (6895240) in view of Hind et al (6886095).

Regarding claim 1 Laursen et al teaches a method comprising:
connecting a first mobile terminal (108, fig. 1, 502 or 520, fig. 5) to an external communication network, via a wireless communication network (108, fig. 1), for accessing a resource (col. 10, line 59-col. 11, line 18);

receiving a request from a user of the first mobile terminal (108, fig. 1, 502 or 520, fig. 5) for information relating to the resource (col. 11, lines 30-45, col. 12, line 61-col. 13, line 7);

receiving the requested information at the first mobile terminal responsive to the request (established requested browser displaying at the mobile station see fig. 6, col. 11, lines 46-52, col. 9, line 55-col. 10, line 17, col. 13, lines 15);

receiving a selection input from the first mobile terminal indicating the requested information to be transmitted to a second mobile terminal (push the data browser to the plurality of the mobile stations, col. 11, line 50-col. 12, line 5); and

negotiating a communication connection between the first and the second mobile terminals responsive to the selection input (col. 10, line 59-col. 11, line 18, col. 11, lines 46-65, col. 13, lines 20-36);

transferring the resource related information to the second mobile terminal over the communication connection (push the browser data to the plurality of the mobile stations, col. 11, line 50-col. 12, line 5, col. 13, lines 34-38). Laursen et al discloses requesting and receiving data from carrier network 240, displaying information on a display screen 260 thereof, and receiving user input from keypad 262 as well.

The client module 256 is coupled to UDP interface 252 for the establishment of a communication session and the requesting and receiving of data. Additionally, the client module 256 operates, among other things, a browser 264, commonly referred to as micro-browser, requiring much less computing power and memory than the well-known HTML browser does a (col. 9, line 55-col. 10, lin10) and the commanding

mobile station, just like any computing devices coupled to the Internet, can certainly create and edit a new message if desired or equipped with necessary convenient input/editing means. Nevertheless, among the pre-prepared information, the user chooses the first item "Call List" as indicated by the cursor and "Call List" will be pushed to "Sales Directors" (col. 11, lines 45-55) and can proceed to request to push a set of fleet data via the proxy server module to a fleet of mobile stations (col. 12, lines 14-20).

Laursen et al does not specifically teach that input including the first mobile terminal establishing a communication connection with the second mobile terminal.

In a similar field of endeavor, Hind et al discloses input including the first mobile terminal establishing a communication connection with the second mobile terminal. (col. 4, lines 4-40 and col. 13, lines 10-39, the user then pushes a button 6060 and the device accepts the pairing relationship and the device identifier (or optionally the link keys) are set into permanent or long-term storage (flash RAM or similar storage representing a local access control database)). At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Rupp to include push technology for the purpose of initiating provisioning for enhancement of a mobile device and enabling efficient administration of secure devices within an enterprise without creating additional administrative overhead for initializing the devices.

Regarding claim 2 Laursen et al teaches wherein the second terminal is also a client of a server connected to the external network and the information facilitates

access to an external network resource by the second terminal (col. 11, line 50-col. 12, line 5, col. 13, lines 34-38).

Regarding claim 4 Laursen et al teaches wherein the information comprises browser settings for use by the second terminal (col. 5, lines 40-65, col. 9, lines 55-col. 10, line 15).

Regarding claim 5 Laursen et al teaches wherein the information has been previously downloaded from the external network (col. 11, lines 46-52, col. 9, line 55-col. 10, line 17, col. 13, lines 15).

Regarding claim 6 Laursen et al teaches wherein the information comprises a web page (col. 9, lines 55-col. 10, line 15).

Regarding claim 7 Laursen et al teaches wherein the negotiation of the connection includes specifying the bearer to be used in transporting the information to the second terminal (col. 11, line 50-col. 12, line 5, col. 13, lines 34-38).

Regarding claim 8 Laursen et al teaches wherein the bearer is specified in accordance with a pre-determined user preference (col. 11, line 50-col. 12, line 5, col. 13, lines 34-38).

Regarding claim 9 Laursen et al teaches wherein the connection is made via the wireless communication network (fig.1).

Regarding claim 10 Laursen et al teaches wherein the connection is made directly between the terminals (col. 11, line 50-col. 12, line 5, col. 13, lines 34-38, see claim 1, also see Hind, fig. 1).

Regarding claim 12 Laursen et al teaches wherein the connection comprises a low power radio frequency link (col. 5, lines 5-15, see claim 1, also see Hind, fig. 1).

Regarding claim 13 Laursen et al teaches wherein the negotiation of the connection comprises sending a request from the first terminal to the second terminal for approval to establish a connection between the terminals and on receiving approval from the second terminal establishing the connection (col. 11, line 50-col. 12, line 35, col. 13, lines 3-38, see claim 1, also see Hind, fig. 1-2 and 5a).

Regarding claim 16 Laursen et al teaches wherein the external network resource is a server (col. 11, line 50-col. 12, line 35, col. 13, lines 3-38).

Regarding claim 20 Laursen et al teaches wherein the external network is the Internet (col. 11, line 50-col. 12, line 45, col. 13, lines 3-38).

Regarding claim 29 Laursen et al teaches wherein the external communication network comprises the Internet (fig. 1, element 100, col. 4, and lines 35-40).

Regarding claim 30 Laursen et al teaches wherein the information related to the resource comprises content of the resource (col. 11, lines 30-col. 12, line 5, col. 13, lines 1-35).

Regarding claim 31 Laursen et al teaches wherein the information related to the resource comprises a link to the resource (col. 11, lines 30-col. 12, line 5, col. 13, lines 1-35, also see claim 1).

Regarding claim 32 Laursen et al teaches further comprising choosing a bearer for sending the resource related information (col. 11, lines 30-col. 12, line 5, col. 13, lines 1-35, see also claim 1).

Regarding claim 33 Laursen et al teaches further comprising selecting the second mobile terminal based on a list providing association between terminal contact information and recipient information (col. 11, lines 30-col. 12, line 5, col. 13, lines 1-35).

Regarding claim 34 Laursen et al teaches wherein the second mobile terminal is not capable of handling the external resource contents (col. 11, lines 30-col. 12, line 5, col. 13, lines 1-35).

Regarding claim 42 Laursen et al teaches one or more tangible computer storage media storing computer executable instructions that, when executed at a first mobile terminal, perform:

connecting the first mobile terminal to an external communication network, via a wireless communication network, for accessing a resource (col. 11, lines 30-col. 12, line 5, col. 13, lines 1-35);

receiving a request from a user of the first mobile terminal for information relating to the resource (col. 11, lines 30-col. 12, line 5, col. 13, lines 1-35);

receiving the requested information at the first mobile terminal responsive to the request (col. 11, lines 30-col. 12, line 5, col. 13, lines 1-35);

receiving a selection input at the first mobile terminal indicating the requested information to be transmitted to a second mobile terminal (col. 11, lines 30-col. 12, line 5, col. 13, lines 1-35);

negotiating a communication between the first and the second mobile terminals responsive to the selection input, the negotiating including the first mobile terminal a communication with the second mobile terminal; and transferring the resource related

information to the second mobile terminal over the communication connection (col. 11, lines 30-col. 12, line 5, col. 13, lines 1-35, see also claim 1). Laursen et al discloses requesting and receiving data from carrier network 240, displaying information on a display screen 260 thereof, and receiving user input from keypad 262 as well.

The client module 256 is coupled to UDP interface 252 for the establishment of a communication session and the requesting and receiving of data. Additionally, the client module 256 operates, among other things, a browser 264, commonly referred to as micro-browser, requiring much less computing power and memory than the well-known HTML browser does a (col. 9, line 55-col. 10, lin10) and the commanding mobile station, just like any computing devices coupled to the Internet, can certainly create and edit a new message if desired or equipped with necessary convenient input/editing means. Nevertheless, among the pre-prepared information, the user chooses the first item "Call List" as indicated by the cursor and "Call List" will be pushed to "Sales

Directors" (col. 11, lines 45-55) and can proceed to request to push a set of fleet data via the proxy server module to a fleet of mobile stations (col. 12, lines 14-20).

Laursen et al does not specifically teach that input including the first mobile terminal establishing a communication connection with the second mobile terminal.

In a similar field of endeavor, Hind et al discloses input including the first mobile terminal establishing a communication connection with the second mobile terminal. (col. 4, lines 4-40 and col. 13, lines 10-39, the user then pushes a button 6060 and the device accepts the pairing relationship and the device identifier (or optionally the link

keys) are set into permanent or long-term storage (flash RAM or similar storage representing a local access control database)). At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Rupp to include push technology for the purpose of initiating provisioning for enhancement of a mobile device and enabling efficient administration of secure devices within an enterprise without creating additional administrative overhead for initializing the devices.

5. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Laursen et al (6895240) in view of Hind et al and Bridgman et al (6,523,062)

Regarding claim 11, regarding claim 35 Laursen et al disclose the method as claimed in claim 10, but fails to disclose, wherein the connection comprises an infra red link.

In a similar field of endeavor, Bridgman discloses wherein the connection comprises an infra red link (col. 6, lines 22-25). At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Laursen et al to include direct connection between the terminals for the purpose of using a networking environment.

6. Claims 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Laursen et al (6895240) in view of Hind et al and Lee et al (20020120719).

Regarding claim 35 Laursen et al teaches a method, comprising:
connecting a first mobile terminal, via a wireless communication network, to an external communication network for accessing a resource, wherein the first mobile terminal uses a wireless protocol (col. 9, line 53-col. 10, line 15, col. 11, lines 30-col. 12, line 5, col. 13, lines 1-35);

receiving at the first mobile terminal a user input selecting information relating to the resource, wherein the resource related information comprises a deck (col. 11, lines 30-col. 12, line 5, col. 13, lines 1-35);

negotiating a communication between the first mobile terminal and a second mobile terminal, wherein the second mobile terminal uses the Wireless protocol (col. 11, lines 46-65, col. 13, lines 20-36); and

transferring the resource related information to the second mobile terminal over the communication, wherein the transferring of the deck includes replacing and subsequently deleting a pre-existing deck on the second mobile terminal (col. 10, lines 25-56, col. 11, lines 30-col. 12, line 5, col. 13, lines 1-35).

Laursen et al discloses requesting and receiving data from carrier network 240, displaying information on a display screen 260 thereof, and receiving user input from keypad 262 as well. The client module 256 is coupled to UDP interface 252 for the establishment of a communication session and the requesting and receiving of data. Additionally, the client module 256 operates, among other things, a browser 264, commonly referred to as micro-browser, requiring much less computing power and memory than the well-known HTML browser does a (col. 9, line 55-col. 10, lin10) and the commanding mobile station, just like any computing devices coupled to the Internet, can certainly create and edit a new message if desired or equipped with necessary convenient input/editing means. Nevertheless, among the pre-prepared information, the user chooses the first item "Call List" as indicated by the cursor and "Call List" will be pushed to "Sales Directors" (col. 11, lines 45-55) and can proceed to request to push a

set of fleet data via the proxy server module to a fleet of mobile stations (col. 12, lines 14-20).

Laursen et al does not specifically teach that input including the first mobile terminal establishing a communication connection with the second mobile terminal and Wireless application Protocol.

In a similar field of endeavor, Hind et al discloses input including the first mobile terminal establishing a communication connection with the second mobile terminal. (col. 4, lines 4-40 and col. 13, lines 10-39, the user then pushes a button 6060 and the device accepts the pairing relationship and the device identifier (or optionally the link keys) are set into permanent or long-term storage (flash RAM or similar storage representing a local access control database)). At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Rupp to include push technology for the purpose of initiating provisioning for enhancement of a mobile device and enabling efficient administration of secure devices within an enterprise without creating additional administrative overhead for initializing the devices.

Laursen et al discloses HyperText Markup Language (HTML) browser, such as Netscape Navigator from Netscape Communications Corporation (<http://www.netscape.com/>) via landnet 100 using HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) to access information store in network server 104 that may be a workstation from SUN Microsystems Inc (<http://www.sun.com/>). The information stored in network server 104 may be hypermedia information including fleet data (col. 5, lines 40-65). Laursen et al and Hind et al does not specifically disclose Wireless application Protocol.

In an analogous art, Lee et al teaches Wireless application Protocol (fig. 3, para. # 0012-0017). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Laursen et al and Hind et al by specifically adding feature Wireless application protocol in order to enhance system performance, the information are passed and are rendered in the requested WAP language of the client effectively and automatically as taught by Lee et al.

7. Claims 3, 36-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Laursen et al (6895240) in view of Hind and Lee et al (20020120719).

Regarding claims 3, 36-38 Laursen et al and Hind do not specifically disclose wherein the resource related information is transferred via a Short Message Service and wherein an SMS text message is comprised of a URL Card.

In an analogous art, Lee et al teaches wherein the resource related information is transferred via a Short Message Service and wherein an SMS text message is comprised of a URL Card (fig. 3, para. # 0093, 0105). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Laursen et al and Hind by specifically adding feature wherein the resource related information is transferred via a Short Message Service and wherein an SMS text message is comprised of a URLCard in order to enhance system performance, the information are passed and are rendered in the requested language of the client effectively and automatically as taught by Lee et al.

8. Claims 39-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Laursen et al (6895240) in view of Lee et al (20020120719).

9. Regarding claims 39-41 Laursen et al does not specifically disclose wherein the resource related information is transferred via a Short Message Service and wherein an SMS text message is comprised of a URL Card.

In an analogous art, Lee et al teaches wherein the resource related information is transferred via a Short Message Service and wherein an SMS text message is comprised of a URL Card (fig. 3, para. # 0105). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Laursen et al by specifically adding feature wherein the resource related information is transferred via a Short Message Service and wherein an SMS text message is comprised of a URLCard in order to enhance system performance, the information are passed and are rendered in the requested language of the client effectively and automatically as taught by Lee et al.

10. Claims 14-15, 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Laursen et al (6895240) in view of Hind and Lee et al (20020120719).

Regarding claim 14 Laursen et al and Hind discloses the request is sent to the second terminal using a connectionless push command and Regarding claim 15 Laursen et al teaches wherein the connection is established using a bearer indicated in the connectionless push command (col. 11, line 50-col. 12, line 5, col. 13, lines 34-38, see claim 1), regarding claim 17 wherein both terminals are using a Wireless Protocol and the resource related information comprises a deck, wherein the transfer of the deck to the second terminal includes the step of substituting the deck with a pre-existing deck on the second terminal.

In an analogous art, regarding claim 14 Lee et al disclose wherein both terminals are using a Wireless Application Protocol (para. # 0012-0017, 0040-0042, 0086-0090), regarding claim 17 wherein both terminals are using a Wireless Application Protocol and the resource related information comprises a WAP deck, wherein the transfer of the WAP deck to the second terminal includes the step of substituting the WAP deck with a pre-existing WAP deck on the second terminal (para. # 0012-0017, 0040-0042, 0086-0090) and regarding claim 19 wherein the pre-existing WAP Deck is deleted following the substitution step and wherein the controller is configured to operate in accordance with a Wireless Application Protocol (para. # 0012-0017, 0040-0042, 0086-0090). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Laursen et al by specifically adding feature using a Wireless Application Protocol in order to enhance system performance, the information are passed and are rendered in the requested WAP language of the client effectively and automatically as taught by Lee et al.

11. Claims 26, 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Laursen et al (6895240) in view of Hind and Lee et al (20020120719).

Regarding claims 26, 43 Laursen et al and Hind discloses the request is sent to the second terminal using a connectionless push command (col. 11, line 50-col. 12, line 5, col. 13, lines 34-38).

In an analogous art, regarding claims 26, 43 Lee et al disclose using a Wireless Application Protocol (para. # 0012-0017, 0040-0042, 0086-0090), wherein both terminals are using a Wireless Application Protocol and the resource related information

comprises a WAP deck, wherein the transfer of the WAP deck to the second terminal includes the step of substituting the WAP deck with a pre-existing WAP deck on the second terminal (para. # 0012-0017, 0040-0042, 0086-0090) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Laursen et al by specifically adding feature using a Wireless Application Protocol in order to enhance system performance, the information are passed and are rendered in the requested WAP language of the client effectively and automatically as taught by Lee et al.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20, 29-38, 42-43 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant's arguments filed in the 11-9-10 Remarks have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Examiner has thoroughly reviewed applicant's arguments but firmly believes the cited reference to reasonably and properly meets the claimed limitations. Applicant's argument was that "the controller is configured to send the resource related information to the wireless terminal via a push command". Examiner respectfully disagrees with this argument. Laursen et al discloses that mobile station (106, fig. 1, 502, fig. 5A) requesting and receiving data from carrier network 240, displaying information on a display screen 260 thereof, and receiving user input from keypad 262 as well. The client module 256 fig. 2B (claimed controller) is coupled to UDP interface 252 for the establishment of a communication session and the requesting and receiving of data. Additionally, the client module 256 operates, among other things,

a browser 264, commonly referred to as micro-browser, requiring much less computing power and memory than the well-known HTML browser (col. 9, line 55-col. 10, lin10) and mobile station, just like any computing devices coupled to the Internet, can certainly create and edit a new message if desired or equipped with necessary convenient input/editing means. Nevertheless, among the pre-prepared information, the user chooses the first item "Call List" as indicated by the cursor and "Call List" will be pushed to "Sales Directors" (col. 11, lines 45-55) and can proceed to request to push a set of fleet data via wireless access terminal 108 fig. 1 to the proxy server module to a fleet of mobile stations (col. 12, lines 14-20). It clearly means that Laursen et al discloses the controller (client module 256 fig. 2B, 106, fig. 1, 502, fig. 5A) is configured to send the resource related information to the wireless terminal (wireless access terminal 108, fig. 1 and/or other mobile stations) via a push command (input by the user).

Conclusion

12. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to KHAWAR IQBAL whose telephone number is (571)272-7909. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 am to 6.30 pm Monday to Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, GEORGE ENG can be reached on 571-272-7495. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/George Eng/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2617

/K. I./
Examiner, Art Unit 2617